NEW YORK HERALD.

JANES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND ADITOR.

APPECE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

MS cash in whomes.

DALLY HERALD 2 contoper copy 31 per annuar,
WEEKLY HERALD corry Soturias, as 6½ contoper
WEEKLY HERALD corry Soturias, as 6½ contoper
monants. to
Grout Britain or 55 to any part of the Continent both include postage, VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE conduction import and news, solvabed from any quarter of the world—if used will be blorolly paid for. App our Foreign Correspondents are Particulally Requisited to Shall all Letvess and Pack-

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and des ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Rony O'MORB-TRILO'S GARDEN, Broadway - THE SCHOOLMASTER-TRIPSCORE-MADELN, THE NIGHT OWL.

BOWERY PHEATRE, Bowery - Rosina Meadows -Help

SUBTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Evil Genius-

WALLACK'S THEATHS, Broadway-THE WIFE-POOR BAURA RESNES VARIETIES, STONEWAY-THE MARSIS

BROADWAY VARIBUTES. 472 SPONGWAY-FAINT HEART NEVAR WON FAIR LEDY-BLACK RYED SUSAN-BY THE WOOD & MARSH JUVESILE CONCELASS.

TODD'S MINSTERLA, 444 Broadway-Ethiopian Pen-

EMPIRE HALL, 595 Broadway-M KELLER'S TARLEAUX-BROOKLYN ATHENEUM, Brooklyn-GRAND CONCERT BY

New York, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

Notice to Advertisers.

We are compelled to call the attention of advertisers to the necessity of sending in their favors at an early hour. The o'clock P. M. is the latest moment we can receive them, unless they relate to deaths or something equally m argent. If sent in after that hour, advertisements must take heir chance of appearing under their proper heads, if they appear at ail. We would also urge brevity

The News.

By the arrival of the Canadian steamship North America at Quebec, we have four days' later intelligence from Europe. Its details are not of much inberest. A despatch from Berlin, dated the 18th ult. states that on the previous Friday the King ratified the treaty of peace. The Turkish ratification left Constantinople on the 14th. Russia and France were taking active steps to reduce their war estabhehments, and in the Baltic and White seas the former had given orders for the lighthouses to be ht, and the buoys to be laid down along the coasts. A grand review of the British fleet was to take place at Spithead on the 23d ult., the day the steamer sailed. The London Times de votes a leader to the glorification of this event. From the Crimea there were letters to the 8th of April. Preparations continued to be actively made for the re-embarkation of the English and French troops. A grand review of the latter had taken place in the presence of Marshal Pelissier, General Codrington, General De la Mormora, and General Luders, accompanied by a great number of Russian The armistice had been established in Asia. The insurrection against the Porte had ceased to inspire any alarm, as the insurgents were being swent off by thousands by the cholera. The English Ministry had sustained a defeat in the House of Lords on the Church bill-a matter of but little importance, as an adverse vote in that House is not looked upon as at all involving the safety of the administration. Cotton had generally advanced one eighth of a penny on the rates received by the Persia, with an active market. A further decline on some qualities of flour is reported, and the prevalent seasonable weather throughout the country was likely to operate further to depress prices. Consols are quoted at 93 a 931.

The annual business meeting of the American Tract Society, which was held yesterday morning in the Brick Church, was perhaps the most exciting as will be seen from our report, ever held by that association. It appears that some statements were made by certain papers to the effect that an attempt would be tried secretly to abolitionize the ociety, and to accomplish this it was intended to have the old officers and Executive Committee removed. Insinuations had also been thrown out as to the manner in which the affairs of the society had been conducted by the Executive Committee. To show how unfounded these charges were, a committee of fifteen was appointed to investigate its condition. It was the question of the appointment of this committee that caused the excitement and at times the meeting was as agitated and confused as a strong political gathering.

The Garrisonian abolitionists met at the City Assembly rooms yesterday, and talked about eleven The time was chiefly occupied in pitching into Senators Seward, Hale, Wilson and Chase, The Garrisonians are indignant at the idea of the politi cal nigger worshippers stealing their thunder.

Nothing of practical importance was done in Congress yesterday. In the Senate Mr. Bayard concluded his speech on the best means of promoting the efficiency of the Navy. The House spent the day in discussing the question of appointing a third joint committee to confer as to the Senate's amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill. for the Washington waterworks are the points at issue. No action was taken on the subject.

The New Jersey Know Nothing State Council met at Bordentown, yesterday. Upon the question of ratifying the Philadelphia nominations much acrimonious feeling was displayed. It was stated that Mr. Fillmore's nomination was unfairly obtained, and the statement was sufficiently confirmed to induce the Council to lay the whole subject on the table, until Mr. Filknore shows his hand with reference to his Americanism.

A public meeting was held in Washington city last Saturday evening to aid the suffering inhabi tants of the Cape de Verde islands. Committees were appointed to receive contributions, and Mitchell H. Miller, Esq., was selected to act as treasurer.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a vote was passed increasing the salary of the Mayor from \$3,000 to \$6,000 a year; the Comptroller from \$3,000 to \$5,000; the Street Commissioner from \$2,500 to \$5,000, and the Deputy Street Commissioner from \$1.500 to \$2.500. The subject was brought up by a report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of the increase of the salaries of the Street Commissioner and the Deputy Street Commissioner. The subject drew out a long and animated dis-

The directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company yesterday declared a dividend of ten per cent,

psyable on and after the 12th inst. The Commissioners of Emigration met vesterday. The report of their proceedings, given elsewhere, will be found interesting. Some extraordinary transactions took place at Castle Garden during th day, and there seems to be a probability of a quarrel between acting Mayor Barker and the Commissioners. During this year, up to the 7th inst., 21,-739 emigrants have landed at this port, against 28,-626 up to a corresponding period last year. These emigrants have brought \$892,555 27 in money, ave-

raging \$55 61 per head. We have received files from Bermuda to the 22d ult. The colonial parliament was to meet on the 19th of May. The British ship Boscawen, Captain Granville, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Fanshawe, arrived on the 16th ult. from Havana. The health of the crew was excellent. The crew of the British ship Argus had been reported healthy, and Halifax and Newfoundland. The Royal Gazette of the 22d ult. says:-"It is reported in England that should the services of the new gunboats net be required in the Baltic this year, one division of them would come out to this part of the world on a cruise." A number of persons of the Roman Cathohe religion having applied to the corporation of the town of Hamilton for a lot of ground as a site for a church, the corporation agreed to let them have it on the same terms as they have other religious

The cotton market was more active yesterday and the sales embraced about 5,000 bales, part of which was in transitu. The scattering lots hitherto pressing, upon the market were measurably exnausted. The low rates of freights enable parties to purchase on more favorable terms in transitu. On the spot prices were unchanged. Flour continued heavy, with moderate sales, chiefly to meet the home demand. Wheat sold at \$1 60 for Southern red, and \$1 50 for inferior white do. and \$1 80 for prime do. Corn was unchanged. Sound mixed, veliew and white ranged from 60c. a 61c. a 624c-Pork was firmer, with sales of mess at \$17 87%, and a small lot was sold at \$18. Sugars were active, with less offering on the part of holders. The sales embraced about 800 a 900 hhds. Cuba muscovado and Porto Rico at rates stated in another column Coffee was quiet, in view of a sale of a cargo of Rio to come off on Friday next. Freights were steady, with moderate engagements.

The Presidency-The Administration and its Plotting and Pipelaying for the Cia-

cinnati Convention. The active plotting and pipelaying of the administration for the nomination of the Cincionati Convention must not at this juncture be overlooked. If President Pierce cannot command the suffrages of the Convention be may still be powerful enough to vanquish his rivals and prostrate the democratic party. Martin Van Buren, with but a delegation from New York, at Baltimore, in 1848, failed to defeat the nomination of Gen. Case; but in carrying off one-half the democratic vote of this State to the Buffalo ticket, in the election, the "Little Magician" secured a most ample revenge for his Baltimore treatment, both in '44

The Boston Post has pretty broadly hinted that the re-nomination of Gen. Pierce is a question analagous to the re-nomination of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, inasmuch as the visible prospect from such a nomination as that of our insatiable President is an overwhelming detest : but the Post contends, nevertheless-and right manfully-that "availability" should not enter into the calculations of the democratic party any more now than it did in 1840. On the other hand, the President, who has fought the battle of the Nebraska bill (which nobody asked him to fight,) must be sustained; or perhaps we may witness among the free soil Custom House retainers of New York and elsewhere a rebellious movement similar to that which Van Buren visited upon a too independent and over-confident party in the lamentable campaign of '48. The Boston organ of the Executive does not carry its appeal to this extreme; but to this alternative it may be followed without much violence to the drift of the argument, or, as we suspect, to the proclivities of the administration.

One of our Washington correspondents appears to attach some real importance to the rumor that has been set affoat on Pennsylvania avenue, that the President intends to withdraw from the struggle at Cincinnati. Upon this point we doubt not the Washington Union speaks feelingly and honestly, and may be trusted, when it declares that Mr. Pierce does not intend to withdraw, or anything like it. We predict that he will only withdraw when he shall have made the discovery, (which he has not yet made,) that the one term principle is the law for him. Then he will withdraw, or be dropped, but only, perhaps, that he may show the deluded democracy the calamitous mistake which they will have made in rejecting

rumor, then, of Mr. Pierce's proje declination in advance of the Convention, is cheer humbug. It may be intended to sound the delegates from the different States, and as a ruse for detecting the weak and fishy of the Pierce detachment in season to strengthen their backbones. This is the most that can be made of this otherwise idle and ridiculous repor . The manifest programme of the administration is, first, a desperate effort for a re-nomination: and, failing in that, it is, secondly, to kill off Buchanan and Douglas, and all other Northern candidates, so as to leave an opening again for a Northern man (from New Hampshire, for example,) in 1860. Did not Van Buren consent to Polk in 1844 with the expectation of another "good turn" in 1848?

In pursuing this plan of action there is every reason to apprehend that, weak as the administration is among the masses of the people, it may be strong enough in the jugglers' convention to defeat an election by the people, and to carry it up into the House of Representatives, where the democracy are in a hopeless minority. If Mr. Pierce can control one vote over one-third of the convention, he may command a nomination which will cost the party the sacrifice of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Indiana. These extra losses, added to the probable loss of all the New England States and Ohio, will leave very little for Mr. Fillmore to do in order to make the demogracy only the second best of the three parties in the field. With one vote plus one-third of the convention, Mr. Pierce may be thus avenged upon an ungrateful party as fully as Van Buren. and without carrying his action beyond the

Our consistent White House aspirant will insist, first, upon the admission of the free soil soft shell delegation of New York. They deend upon him, and he depends upon them. This will at once leave the democratic party of the State, as we now have it, weaker than the Seward coalition-weaker than the Know Nothings. Pennsylvania may be thrown away readily. There are probably not over two or three men in the democratic party-possibly there may be but one-who can carry that State against the black republicans upon the issue of Kansas, and with some such "free State" candidate in the arena as Commodore Stockton or Col. Fremont. Ohio is pretty sure to adhere to her anti-elavery heresies anyhow. And if the three great States of New York. Pennsylvania and Ohio are thrown overboard, how many of the surrounding smaller ones are there that will not be carried down with them?

Convention.

The rule or ruin policy of the administra tion, then, bids fair at Cincinnati so to distract and demoralize the democratic party in the results of their National Convention as to create a general reaction to the opposition elements. and a scattering result in November, which will throw the election into a tribunal where Sewardiem is the predominating element. Let the freed from quarantine. The Argus was to leave for | Cincinnati jugglers beware.

What Is to be Done with the Chinese in

We have received from California the report of a legislative committee on Chinese immi gration. It recommends emphatically that all further importation of Chinese be prohibited, and that every endeavor be used to prevent their settling in the State. The subject was brought before the public sometime since, partly through the shameless immorality of the Chinese women, and partly in consequence of the narrow minded alarm of the white laborers lest the cheap Chinese should drive them out of the market. It was then urged by the friends of the Chinese that, in the first place, the State of California had no constitutional right to exclude aliens of any race, and secondly, that the Chinese were industrious, moral and well behaved, and, on the whole, an accession of strength to the country.

It is to these two assertions that the report of the committee now before us undertakes to reply. The first position is, that by the law of nations every State has a right to exclude aliens. This doctrine is sustained by copious quotations from Vattel. It appears to be recognized by that article of the constitution which forbids Congress to prohibit the importation of slaves prior to the year 1808; for if Congress had not the power to make such prohibition, it would not have been necessary to limit its exercise. Nor is it in reality contrary to democratic principles or common sense. A nation has as plain a right to choose her citizens as a householder his tenant. Foreigners possess no rights, for instance, on the soil of the United States; and having none, they can be deprived of none if they are forbidden to settle here. A nice distinction is drawn by the committee between the case of European immigrants and immigrants from China. The former, it is said, have by long usage acquired a prescriptive title to settle in the United States. No law authorized their coming. But in the transition from the colonial to the independent regime no provision was made to exclude them, and they continued to come as before. After so long a lapse of time as that which has intervened since the tide set in. there would be a degree of unfairness in now suddenly shutting it out. Very different is the case of the Chinese. Ten years ago, Eqropeans had never penetrated their country, but in disguise or on public service; and very few Chinese had ever gone abroad. They have no rights here, certainly, whether prescriptive or acquired; and we are now quite at liberty to adjudicate upon their case in its integrity and entirety.

The next point to be settled is whether the Chinese are or are not injurious settlers in California. The committee answer in the affirmative on each of these grounds. They consider the Chinese a depraved people. They regard them as an inferior race, and deprecate the mischief of a system of helotism. They deny the possibility of any satisfactory fusion between them and the whites, and see no resource but wholesale exclusion of one or the

The first of these propositions has been so often repeated by travellers that it is generally understood. According to the testimony of the best informed of Chinese travellers, Monsieur Huc, no description can convey an idea of the leathsome depravity of the Chinese at home. Corruption pervades every avenue in polítics, justice, religion. Letters and art are the mere handmaids of lust. Villany of every kind, thievishness and lying are innate in the majority of the Chinese people. This is in brief M. Huc's verdict, and if it is only half true, enough remains to render the Chinese very undesirable neighbors and most unacceptable immigrants.

Nor can there be any question, in an economical point of view, of the fallacy of rearing an inferior race side by side superior one. History is full of ex amples of the experiment-all failures. But we cannot help wishing the committee had devoted a little of the space so gracefully occupied by flowers of rhetoric, to a serious inquiry into the ethnological question of the mixture of races. In what it does say it is not always right. It affirms that no great and prosperous nation ever sprang from the commingling blood of two races, forgetting that the reporters themselves are part and parcel of a nation not insignificant, which sprung from the cross of Normans and Saxons, with a dash of the native Angle. Hitherto it certainly appears doubtful how far colors can be crossed with advantage. The mulatto and other metis shades are inferior to the white, certainly; but they are superior to the black except in the duration of life; and if all the female blacks were to breed upward, it would rather follow that the world would be a gainer by the cross. The case of Central America is not wholly in point. There the pum Celtic blood of the Spaniards was diluted in oceans of negro and Indian blood, which latter have wholly predominated. But there is on record no experience to prove beyond question that a cross between the mixed Anglo-Saxons of California and the Chinese would necessarily lead to a deterioration of the species, though that result is highly probable.

For these reasons the committee desire to see the immigration of Chinese into California wholly prevented in future. We cannot but regard it as a sensible measure of precaution. and trust it will be carried out.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT .- Our Fourierite philosophers of the Tribune, (whose ambition is a model style of writing for nervous socialists,) indulge in the following beautiful strain of thought concerning the "straight whigs" of Massachusetts:-

Massachusetts:—

There are plenty of dirty dogs in politics as well as in the gatter. But for a particularly scurvy political dureonmend us to this particular breed of Massachusetts whigs—whelps that, after fawning on Webster, went at his pointing to lick the hand of Pierce; and then, that they might trip up the heels of a genuine wing of the old school, (Mr. Rockwell), hastened to roll in the dirt at the feet of Gardner—Webstero-Pierco-Gardnero-democratico-Know-Nothingo-whigs. Genuine descendants of the old Dog in the Manger of Asop's time. We know that this breed is by no means confined to Massachusetts. We could point to some special specimens much nearer home. The race is to be found everywhere in the North where there is a chance of mischief. But the main pack kernels in the old Bay State, only waiting to sund out which way the slaveholders want them to go to follow the scent, cruiting in the crack of their master's whip.

It must have been upon something stronger

It must have been upon something stronger than mush and milk that that dose was digested. We are suspicious, in fact, that the Maine law has ceased to be the inspiration of our Fourierite nigger worshippers.

SIGNIFICANT AFFAIR .- The success of the democrats in the late Philadelphia municipal election. The "straight whigs" have evidently made a sharp turn of the corner. Can the Washington Union explain for us how Philadelphia, usually whig by 5,000 or 6,000 majori-ty, should be now carried from stem to stern by the democracy? How do they account for it at the White House? THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

HALIPAX, May 7-11 P. M. There are as yet no tidings of the steamship America new overdue at this port from Liverpool. Weather clear

Interesting from Washington TION OF OUR GOVERNMENT IN RELATION THERETO —THE RECOGNITION OF THE NICABAGUAN MINIS-TER RECARDED AS CERTAIN—WHAT SENOR MARGO-LETA THINKS OF WALKER'S PROJECTS, ETC.

Wasmington, May 9, 1856.
Nicaragua has fairly erowded out all other matters an pertaining to Central America. The conquet of the British war authorities of San Juan, on the arrival of the steamer Orizaba, about the middle of last month, in surrounding that vessel and exercising power over her pas sengers, is deemed by our government as a flagrant breach of duty. The State Department has sent to New York and procured affidavits of all the facts, preparatory to calling Mr. Crampton to account, as it was under his orders that the Orizaba was interfered with.

waked up Marcy and Pierce to the designs of the British government, and has led to the determination to recognize the Rivas administration through its representative, El Padre Vigil. Not only is this true, but assurances have been given that no objection will be made to the shipment of arms, ammunition and persons from our

The crisis in Central American affairs is thus about to be precipitated upon us; and it comes in a practical shape and by a direct collision with British authorities

in the ports of Nicaragua.

The Navy Department will promptly despatch vessels of war to San Juan, and individuels will be encouraged to give "material aid" to Gen. Walker. It is bold y avowed here that Walker is the true avant courrier of our institutions, the fair representative of our people, and should be aided, encouraged and sustained at any

Provided with all the necessary documents, within a day or two Mr. Marcy will have a free talk with Mr. Crampton, and demand of that functionary that he shall withdraw or countermand his instructions to British naval officers in Central America. It is even impossible to maintain peace unless Mr. Crampton shall receis. He has instructed British officers in Central America to regard all communication with Gen, Walker as illegal, and those officers assume to exercise over passengers and baggage not only a surveillance but positive control One happy effect has resulted from this: it has compelled the administration to recognize the Rivas-Walker govern legalize the proceedings of our vessels. You may look out for a squall from Central America. The atmosphere is filled with electric clouds, and they will unite one of these Cays and create a terrible commotion.

So reon as Judge Evans, of Texas, can obtain the floor,

he will deliver a speech in tavor of a repeal of our neu-trality laws, and take strong grounds for the immediate recognition of Nicaragua. Those in the confidence of tue administration say that the new Minister will be received still be in power. Mr. Marcoleta predicts that Walker and his men have all been hung before this.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, in a speech to-day in the Senate, doubted the correctness of the Herald's despatches touching certain confessions of Com. Perry, and Gen. Houston's being an independent candidate for the Presidency. We have the proof at hand on each point. Shall we produce it?

Shreeve's large stable on Seventh street, was burned this afternoon, and Ebenezer Lord, a fireman, was dangerously injured by the falling walls, it is thought fatally. Another fireman is supposed to be buried under the ruins. Some negroes have been arrested on suspicion of firing the building.

A large number of contractors were in attendance at at the Post Office Department this morning, to hear the announcement of awards for carrying the mails in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. There were upwards of five thousand bidders for the seven hundred awards, but the competition was not so great as heretofore. Important contracts by steamboat and rall read are reserved for some future time.

The New Jersey Knew Nothing State

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 7-6 P. M. The American State Council met here this morning, at 10 o'clock. A great deal of angry discussion occurred in reference to the Philadelphia Convention of Feb. 22. A committee was appointed to make a report. One of the delegates stated that the nomination of Mr. Fillmore was not fairly obtained—that it was done by the Southern and spurious delegates. The statement was confirmed by Judge Marsh, the President of the late Convention at Philadelphia. Several delegates gave their opinion that if the remination of Mr. Fillmore was ratified by the State Council, it would lose New Jersey to the American wards ratifying the nomination of Mr. Fillmore until he was heard from in reference to his Americanism. The whole subject was then laid upon the table, and the State Council adjourned to meet on the 28th of May at Newark.

No delegates were elected to the National Council.

Delegates to the Nigger Worshippers' Convention.

Bangor, May 7, 1856.

The nigger worshippers of the Fifth Congressional dis trict met in convention at Exeter Corner to-day, and elected Joseph Bartlett, of Bangor, John H. Rice, of Monson, and Wm. E. Brown, of Solon, delegates to the Nigger Worshippers' National Convention. All three are in favor

Virginia American State Convention. RICHMOND, May 7, 1856.
The American State Convention assembled at Staunton

vesterday, and permanently organized, with Robert Saners, Esq., of Williamsburg, as President, and one Vice President from each Congressional district, a number of resident from the secretaries.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Moore and Sanuders, warmly sustaining Fillmore and Donelson.

Philadelphia Municipal Election

PHILADRIPHIA, May 7, 1856 The entire democratic ticket is elected. The majority for Vanx, for Mayor, is 3,873. The upper branch of the City Council, with those holding over, will stand 14 democrats to 10 opposition; the lower branch, 69 to 17.

News from Kansas.

Sr. Louis, May 6, 1856.
The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat states that Colonel Sumner encamped opposite Lawrence on the 25th ult., with 120 dragoons. On the 27th h addressed a letter to the free State Governor, Robinson citement throughout the Territory and along the Missour frontier, and he urged upon the people of Kansas the assassin to justice. He also states that the offence has been reported to the Executive at Washoffence has been reported to the Executive at Washington, and whatever orders he (Sumner) receives will be instantly carried out. Mr. Robinson replied that the attempted assessination of Jones is unanimously condemned by the citizens of Lawrence, and if the guilty party can be found he will be given up; that it had always been the policy of the people of Lawrence to yield prompt obedience to the laws and officers of the federal government, and as Jones was acting under authority of the government, and as Jones was acting under authority of the government, and as Jones was acting under authority of the government, and as Jones was acting under authority of the government, and as Jones was acting under authority of the deed was an enemy to the citizens of Lawrence no less than a violater of the law.

Whitfield returned to Lawrence on the 27th. Mr. Oiliver acted as his attorney before the committee during his abserce. The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says the committee replied to Whitfield's note saying that he could not attend the investigation in Lawrence, and that when they concluded there, they would go to come place where he could introduce witnesses.

At a public meeting at Westport, recolutions were passed denying the assertion of the Herald of Freedom that military companies were drilling there on the day Jones attempted to make the arrests in Lawrence.

REPORTED DEATH OF SHERIFF JONES.

REPORTED DEATH OF SHEELFF JONES. CHICAGO, May 7, 1855. The Platte county (Mo.) Argus, of the 2d inst., says

Sheriff Sones, who was shot at Lawrence on the 24th

RICHMOND, May 7, 1866.

Mayor Wood's lecture on the "Character of Alexander Hamilton," which was to have been given last evening before the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, was post poned until Friday evening, in consequence of the incle

The Champlain Canal.

ALBANY, May 7, 1856.
The old lock at Fort Miller, on the Champlain canal, aler gaide of which a new one was in course of construc

THIRTY-POURTH CONGRESS.

Bennte.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1856. The Senate appointed a third Conference Committee on

the Desiciency Appropriation bill, the two former commit-tees being unable to agree.

Mr. BAYAKD, (dem.) of Del., concluded his speech, commenced on Monday, on the best means of promoting the efficiency of the navy.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, May 7, 1856.

THE DEPICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. PRINGLE, (nigger worshipper) of N.Y., reported that the second Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill had failed to agree, and offered to discharge the committee on the part of the House, and recommended the House to adhere to its amendments, and its disagree ments to there of the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, (K. N.) of Kentucky, suggested that it would be better to continue the conference than by the adoption of the resolution run the risk of lesing the till. Mr. Coss, (dem.) of Ga., was unwilling to take the ex-

treme measure recommended without knowing the point of difference between the Joint Committee of Conference. He wanted the House to declare on each separate amendment whether they will stop the wheels of government by rejecting the bill.

Mr. STANTON, (niggor principle)

ment whether they will stop the wheels of government by rejecting the bill.

Mr. STANION, (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, said the principal difficulties were relative to the amendments of \$1,800,000 for the army, and \$200,000 for the Washington Water Works. He was willing to lose the bill unless the Senate recede from the amendments. This system of dedicincies was an avil which threatens to throw into the hands of the Executive all the power of the government. He wanted the President to exhibit proof of good faith that the laws are faithfully and honestly executed.

Mr. McMullin, (dem.) of Va., said Mr. Stanton had, by the *x parte character of his remarks, done the grossets rejustice to the government. He was surprised and mortified with the exhibition of the partisan in the gentleman from Ohio. He replied at length in proof of his assertice.

mortified with the exhibition of the partisan in the gentleman from Obio. He replied at length in proof of his ansertion.

Mr. Coun, of Ga., wanted to know the specific points on which it was threatened to defeat the bill. Let its opponents take the responsibility, without covering up itself hostility with generalities.

Mr. Goow, (nigger worshipper) of Pa., condemned the appendage by the Senate of incongruous amendments to deficiency bills. The cry of "Vote these supplies, else you'll stop the wheels of government," had ceased to alarm him. He was willing to take the responsibility.

Mr. CAMPERLI. (of Ohie) defended the course of the Committee of Ways and bleans relative to the appropriation items.

Mr. GIDDINGS, (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, wished to know whether Mr. Campbell was aware that the appropriation of \$27,000 for expenses of the judiciary was to pay for the recismation of fugitive slaves?

Mr. CAMPERLI. took it for granted that the money was for the necessary execution of the laws. If any law is objous to the poople, modify or repeal it. He showed aid the executive practically to carry out his oath to support the constition.

Mr. Giddings did not deny the duty of the executive to enforce the laws, but doied that the Marshal of the Southern cistrict of Ohio had the right to squander the public funds by employing four hundred and fifty special deputy Marshals in Cincinnati to return fugitive slaves to Kentucky. He would sooner die in the committee room than grant it.

Mr. CAMPERLI dissented from Mr. Giddings, and said if the position taken by the latter were adopted, namely: that the President should assume judicial functions, and decide on the constitutional law were on the statute book, I would treat it as such.

Mr. CAMPERLI dissented from Mr. Giddings, and said if the position taken by the latter were adopted, namely: that the President should assume judicial functions, and decide on the constitutional setue, but and execute the lawe independently of the Superme Court, there would be but one step

Steamboat Burned at Rock Island Bridge ROCK Island, Ill., May 7, 1856.

The steamboat Effie, after going through the draw in the great Mississippi Raiiroad bridge at 6 o'clock this morning, was caught by the current and awung around against the pier with such force as to smash her cabins. The boat immediately took fire, and the fire communicated to the bridge. The boat and cargo, valued at \$75,000, were entirely destroyed. No lives were lost, nor was any person injured. One hundred and fifty men were immediately set to work repairing the bridge.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Southern beatmen here tried to fire the Mississippi Railread bridge at this place, this morning; but little damage was done.

United States Suprmee Court.

W. G. Hammond, Esq., of New York, was admitted as a counsellor in the United States Supreme Court.
No. 106. Argument was continued by C. Cushing for defendants, and concluded by Hon. Mr. Haven for plain-lifts.

No. 107. W. C. Pease vs. John Peck, survivor, &z. Argument commenced by Mr. Lawrence for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Bacger for defendant.

American Medical Association

The American Medical Association met in this city to-day. A large number of delegates was in attendance. Mr. Lina Pitcher, of Detroit, acts as Precident. Nashville, Teun., is designated as the next place of meeting.

Departure of the Arabia. Boston, May 7, 1856.

The royal mail steamship Arabis sailed at 12 o'clock for Liverpool via Halifax, with 126 passengers for the former port and 16 for the latter. She took out \$953,000 in specie.

Duel in North Carolina.

Wilmingron, N. C., May 6, 1856.

A duel took place on Satureay, near the North Carolina
State line, between Dr. Wilkins and Mr. Flanner, both of
this city. Dr. Wilkins was killed at the third fire.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah. The United States mail steamer Florida has arrived at this port, in sixty hours from New York.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1866.
Stocks are dull. Pennsylvania 5's, 83%; Reading
Railroad, 44%; Long Island Reliroad, 13%; Morria Canal,
18%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40%. MES KATE COMSTOCE'S CONCRET.—This promising young

vocalist gave her second concert on Tuesday evening, at the Brooklyn Athenaum. There was a very fair attendance. The programme, though rather ambitious in its selections, was very creditably supported by Miss Com-stock, Miss F. Stockton and Signor Morino. The genns of the evening were the "Ave Maria," arranged by Signor Bassint, the aria from "L'Elisir d'Amore," (both sung by Miss Comstock,) the cavatina "Leonora" from "Mercadante," (by Miss Stockton,) and the duetto "Favorite," from Donizetti, (by Miss Comstock and Signor Morino.) The harmony of the evening was for a moment interrupt-ed by the boisterousness of an individual amongst the He was very properly assisted to the door by a gentleman whom he had annoyed by his attentions.

Coroner's Inquest.

FOUND DROWNED .- An inquest was held yesterday, at pier No. 32 East river, upon the body of a sailor named — Sparks, lately employed on board of the sloop Adee, who was found drowned yesterday morning. The de ceased, it is supposed, fell overboard during Tue-night. Verdict, "Death by drowning." Deceased thirty-five years of sge, and was a native of Ireland.

THE COMPRING FIRE ENGINES.—The Councilmen Commit-tee on Fire Department awarded the first prize of \$600 to Smith's model, the second of \$300 to Lee & Larned, and the third of \$200 to Burnham. Of course there is dispute as to the propriety of the awards, but the committee no doubt acted up to the best light they had.

NATIONAL GUARD,-This popular and splendid regiment will visit East New York on Monday next, at 8 o They execute all the different firings at will and com-mand. A large turn out is expected.

City Railroad Cars. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, May 5, 1956. I wish you to call the attention of the public, as well as I wish you to call the attention of the public, as well as the directors of the Eighth Avenue Rail and, to the dan ger of placing chains on the forward part of the cars, to prevent persons getting on in front. If they have any thing, let them have gates, as these chains sannon te seem at night. The consequence is, a person stepping on in front at night has his body thrown back by the chain, and runs great risk of being thrown unter the car. Unless these chains are discontinued you will hear of many accidents ere long.

AN OBSERVER,

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

May 6.—Auguste Jeamenaud vs. Anton Haug.—This was an action brought to recover of the defendant the price of a quantity of cheese, alleged to have been sold to him by the plaintiff. The plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Coudert, offered evidence to prove that the defendant had made an offer for the cheese, which was accepted the same day and the cheese sent to defendant's place of business. The defendant's counsel, Mr. Craft, produced several witnesses to show that the defendant's offer had not been accepted so as to be binding on the parties, and that the defendant ind repudiated the sale before it had been completed. Judgment for plaintiff in \$292.48, amount claimed and interest.

Supreme Court.

Supreme Court.

Before Hos. Judge Roossvolt.

Before Hos. Judge Roossvolt.

May 7.—Habeas Corpus of a Child.—In the Matter of

Habeas Corpus in Report to Joseph Murphy, an Infant...

Ordered that the return to the writ of habeas corpus be
adjudged a rufficient Answer to the application, and that

the denurrer there to be overruled.

From the British Previnces.

The New Brusswick House has adjourned, and received with it the anathems of a St. John paper, thus:—
The most wilfully corrupt and disgraceful session that has ever been known in this province was brought to a close on Thurscay last, and the country will no doubt rejoice at the event. The doings of our new liberal House and government have been such as to make even their warmest friends and supporters look upon them with suspicion, while those who have steadily opposed them from principle feel strengthened in their resistance.

In closing the session the Governor said in his speech: The consideration of the means whereby the formation of railways may best be promoted has occupied your attention. In the course of the session measures of greating ortains have been passed on this subject, and I hope that these measures may attain the object for which they have been adopted.

Watering Places in Virginia.

that these measures may attain the object for which they have been adopted.

Watering Places in Virginia.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 5.]

The proprietors of the Virginia Springs have been making vigorous preparations for the summer season. Many of them have been in this city, laying in stores and hiring servants. It is calcula ed that the companies at all will be large—good prices for produce and for every fabric and commodity, having given farmers and others the ability generally to treat themselves to a few weeks of recreation and relaxation from business.

On the Central line the glorious and famous thermal aprings of Virginia the Warm and Mot, are looking for a larger number of guests than usual, especially as the railroad is nearer them and it is easier to reach them. The Bath and the Rockbridge Alum have been for many seasons erowded, and more extensive preparations are made this year than tormerly to accommodate the throng which tends that way for health and pleasure. The Healing, yearly growing in popularity, belongs also te this group, located as it is in the same valley with the Warm and Hot springs, and being only some two miles from the latter, and only some seven from the former.

Next in the line, is the greatest of all the springs, the far famed White Sulphur—the greatest spring of the Continent. There, of course, will be as is always the case, the head quarters of fashion, and there, of course, will assemble the usual throng that exceeds the capacity passes into many hands; for such a spring will always draw together more propole than any one concern is likely to be sole to provide for.

Then we have the chalybeates, the "Red Sweet" and the "Old Sweet," delicious places, within a mile of each other. They, too, are able to accommodate more than here-tofore. Beyond these is the "Sait," that very popular retreat, so secluded in its mountain recess, so cool and comfortable. This is a favorite with the South Carolinians, and a considerable delegation of the beauty and

other. They, too, are able to accommodate more than heretofore. Beyond these is the "Sait," that very popular retreat, so secluded in its mountain recess, so cool and
comfortable. This is a favorite with the South Carolinians and a considerable delegation of the beauty and
chivalry of the Palmetto State is at all times during the
season most comfortably quartered with Col. Erskine.

Beyond the Sait, seventeen unles, is the Red Salphur,
so famed for its good effects in pulmonary and nervous
diseases. It has, since the last season, passed into the
hands of Meesrs. Haynes and Adair, who, we understand,
are making great improvements, and will keep the place
in a style such as it has not known since Dr. Burke's day
as its proprietor. Belosging to this group of sulphur
springs is the Blue Sulphur, in Gressbrier county, some
twenty miles from the White. It is a place famed for
good living, and the water is reputed fine for several discases.

The sulphur springs above noticed and the sweet springs
are racched, besides by the Central and the stage lines
connecting with it, by the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and times of stages running from several points or
that road. The competition is likely to be pretty active
and the fares at least reasonable.

Here are springs enough to meet all the wants of a people; but Providence has showered, in this respect, fat
blessings on Virginia in the most lavish manner. Along
the Virginia and Tennessee road, we have Koiner's
Springs, withis a mile of the road, the Montgomery White
Sulphur, also within a mile of it, and the Yellow Sulphur
and he Alleghany Springs, both within three or four
miles. All of there waters are efficacious, and the means
of accommodation good. Beyond them, again, are the
Grayson, the New River and the Chihowe Springs, all
excellent waters, though not so accessible as those above
noticed.

The Montgomery White Sulphur is the most extensive.

excellent waters, though not so accessible as those above noticed.

The Montgomery White Sulphur is the most extensive establishment on this line. It has undergone great improvement. The enerprising proprietors have even supplied the want of thade trees since the last season, by removing to the lawn, in front of the beautiful and extensive rows of cottages, full grown trees, which are now full of foliage and apparently as healthy and strong as any in the forest. They have at great expense made important improvements in the Sulphur Springs, by which are veral veins of wa'er that had accidentally been introduced into it, have been completely shut out, and the sulphur stream protected in its full strength. With their two lires of cottages completed, they can accommodate from six to eight hundred visiters in the most comfortable siyle.

from six to eight hundred visiters in the most comfortable style.

These are only the central and south side springs. There are a number of others—the Berkely, the Fanquier White Sulphur, the Shannondale of Jefferson, the Raieigh of Rockingham, and others.

No man can go amiss in our State. There are springs thorughout Middle and Western Virginia, and every taste can be gratified; the healing waters for every disease can be found. No one need go from home for health or pleasure. No where else can more beautiful scenecy be found than in our own mountains, and no other atmosphere is purer. The water, the scenery, the air, and the fruits of the earth, all combine to give zest to the weary, atrength to the feeble, and health to the sick.

VALUABLE CARGOES FROM CHARLESTON, S. C .-VALUABLE CARGOES FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.—
Two large and valuable cargoes were cleared yesterday at
our Custom House. The first was ship Eliza Bonsall,
1,260 tons, by J. Fraser & Co., with 4,200 bales Upland,
and 38 begs Sea Island cotton, and 1,693 bags (3,388
bushela.) Indian corn. Value of cargo, \$201,317. This
vessel, loaded, draws but fifteen feet seven inches water.
The second was ship Witch of the Wave, 1,100 tons, by
G. A. Hopley & Co., for Havre, with 3,335 bales Upland
and 605 begs Sea Island cotton, valued at \$223,993. Tais
is the most valuable cargo ever cleared at this port for
Havre. Ship Agnes, which cleared for Havre on the 31st
of March, had 2,786 bales Upland and 744 bags Sea
Island cotton, and 11 cashs rice; the cargo was valued at
\$211,200.—Charleston Mercury, May 3.

FIRE AT WHEELING.—Detwiler & Co.'s extensive flouring mills in Ceatre Wheeling were entirely consumed by fire on the 30th ult. Loss \$12,000; insurance \$5,000.

Court Calendar-This Day.

European Mail Steamship North Star, for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. Letters will be received, prepaid, 24 cetts per half ounce, at the office, No. 5 Bowling Green, up to 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday next, May 10. Bayard's Turtle Soup .- A Fine Young Tur-

tle will be served up to day, at the Washington restaurant, No. I Brozdway.

P. W. BAYARD, caterer.

F. B.—Soup ready at eleven o'clock. Families supplied, and soup sent to any part of the city. Ambrotypes—Large Size, with Case, 56 cents. Kints. 105 Bowery, is the only artist in the city who akes a large sized simbrotype, with case, warranted not to fade, for 50 cents. Recollect King, 105 Bowery.

Genin's Noverties in Soft Hats .- The Orien

Gentin's Noveittes in Soft Hats.—The Oriental.—Genin, in compliance with the universal demand for these comfortable and convenient fairties, has just introduced a variety of tiyle for the spring and aummer, unequalled in beauty, quality and finish by any felt hat that have beerecorer been imported from Faris or manufactured in this country. In this matchies assortment will be found styles suitable for every age, and comprising every delicare shade of color that the art of dyeing is capable of producing. Grave andsober time for the roung diversity the extensive stock. In shapes, there is an equally extensive field for choice. High crowns and low crowns, and a happy medium between the two, with brims to correspond, challenge the admiration of all tastes, however excentric. The color is the loveliest in the world—ashes of roses; and the shape, in all its modifications, for old and young, the acme of elastic elegance. The chapeliers of France, justly famous as they are for their flexible hats, have never produced anything comparable in shape, hue or finish to Genin's oriental. It challenges and defise competition, and must inevitably be "use soft hat?" of the acason. In this department of the establishment will be found hats adapted to all purposes. The traveller, the business man, the sportsman, the professional man, the man of leisure, can fit himself with the fabric most suitable to his especial pursuit or calling. The assortment is unparalled in variety here or sbroad. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church.

A Questien of Gratitude.—The Great and alirring question is New York for some time has been whether KNOX, the batter, corner of Broadway and Fution street, should receive a diploms from a jury of pretty women, for taking provement be bas made upon their husbands and lovers, the hats he has sold them, or not. It is finally decided that he shall not, but that, instead, everybody shall manifest their gratitude by wearing his hats in preference to all others.

Is it Magnetiam that Braws Men of Taste to Kapenscheid's Yee; the magnetism of unrivalled still, displayed in the production of most exquisite hate ever modelled. Examine his spiended bring style and graceful soft hate; there is nothing life them for Coham.

Soft Hats—Soft Hats—In Great ariety, every color and every style—a splendid assortment. Also, a neat moleskin hat for 53. WHITE, the hatter, 148 Fulton street, Between Broadway and Nassau street.

To the Ladies.—A Large and Beautiful assortment of milipary, straw goods, ribbons, flowers, straw rimmings, dress trimmings and mantillas, at WM. S. IE. VINE'S, 12 Canal street.

Notice.—The Creditors of the late Firm of Wright Landers & Co. will please present their claims on or before the 9th inst, at the office of the assignee, No. 14 Murroy street. New York, May 2, 1966.

Iron Bedsteads; of all kinds. The largest assortment and the best made iron bed-siseds are to be found at the warehouse of the New York Wire hailing Company, 312 Broadway. J. B. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent. Door Plates.—A Lurge Assortment of Silver plates, from \$2 50 upwards; a visiting eard plate and from rords \$1 20; wedding and business cards, very low; handsome sign plates, for show windows, very cheap, g. G. CLASK, opgraver, 539 Broadway.

Dr. Fouchtwanger's Advertisement, "Important to reciffers, liquor merchant and wholesie grocers," may be found under the head of "Wines and Liquors," on another page. He has removed to 143 Maiden lane. Nichols's Patent Soda Water Apparatus.— The simplest, cheapest, and the mest powerful in use. For sale by F. B. NI (HOLS, 71 Pine street, up stairs.

Sewing Machines of the Latest Improve, ments—For cothing boots, shoes, gatters, harness and carriage stitching; machines for working eyeles in gatters, ordinary, on improved arrangement for binding hats, gatters, clothing, &c., (can be applied to any machine); are in constant operation at our office, where those interested exp call and gramine them.